

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLD'S 1904 FAIR

NINETY-FIFTH YEAR.

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Outside St. Louis, Two Cents

WIDESPREAD INTEREST IN FINNEY'S ATTACK OF HICCOUGHS.

Case of Frank Finney One of the Most Remarkable the Physicians Have Had to Deal With for a Long Time—Malady Is Described by Doctor Nietert as a Form of Acute Indigestion Superinduced by Many Causes.



FRANK FINNEY.
Who is recovering from an aggravated attack of hiccoughs.

The case of Frank Finney, who is at the City Hospital recovering from an aggravated attack of hiccoughs, has attracted much attention from readers of The Republic since an account of it was published Wednesday. The patient is now entirely relieved of the hiccoughs, but will remain in the hospital a few days longer to guard against conditions which might precipitate a recurrence of the attack. A relapse in his case at present might prove fatal, Doctor Nietert says.

Within the last two days Doctor Nietert has been in receipt of letters from all parts of the country, in which the writers, referring to Finney's case, suggest all sorts of remedies to be used, the virtue of each of which has been repeatedly tried and found efficacious, they claim, in similar aggravated cases. Some of the remedies suggested are simple, others appear absurd and ridiculous, but all are offered in sincerity.

The majority of the writers suggest nitrate of amy, four to six drops to be dropped on a handkerchief and inhaled by the patient, and repeated at intervals if the first dose is not successful. Doctor Nietert says this is a very good remedy, largely used by medical men. One writer suggests that the patient elevate two fingers of his hand high above his head, lean back in his seat, open his mouth and throat wide to give free passage to the lungs, breathe

long and softly, gazing steadily at his elevated fingers.

Another suggests a bandage six or eight inches wide drawn about the patient's diaphragm tightly to arrest muscular motion of that portion of his body.

Another says an infallible remedy is to place an index finger in each ear, place the thumbs at the base of the jawbone, where it joins the neck and press the thumbs steadily and forcibly.

Old-fashioned remedies, such as swallow-warm clam juice, sipping water slowly while taking long breaths, etc., were offered freely.

Doctor Nietert effected a cure, however, without resorting to any of these methods. The method he adopted is known as the "rest cure." He placed the patient in bed, where he would not be disturbed by the other patients, administered sedatives, fed him liquid food, injected morphine occasionally, and in every way sought to provide perfect rest and quiet.

Finney's trouble had its origin in the stomach and it was the aim of the physicians to rest the stomach and quiet the muscles of the diaphragm, the spasmodic contractions of which produce the complicated result known as the hiccough.

In explaining the nature of the malady Doctor Nietert said:

"The malady is a recurring spasm of the diaphragm, which is the series of muscles which forms the dividing wall between the chest and abdominal cavities. Hiccoughing is a symptom of a certain kind of indigestion, and often may be produced also by distention of the stomach, peritonitis and irritation of the respiratory center. It also accompanies various diseases of the central nervous system. In many cases hiccoughs precede the collapse just before death supervenes in certain diseases.

"The manner in which hiccoughs are produced is this: When the internal disorder causes the muscles of the diaphragm to expand spasmodically the lungs are suddenly compressed by the convulsive pressure of the diaphragm and the air is forced through the epiglottis, the foodlike structure which closes the larynx, when food enters the trachea. The epiglottis is forced wide open thus and the rush of air makes the peculiar sound familiarly known as the 'hic'.

"An attack may be mild, in which case it requires no attention, or it may be persistent and cause great suffering. If it is persistent, it may continue for hours, days, or weeks at a time, to disappear and recur after an interval.

"The malady is a common one, but by any means, they have been frequent enough to claim a man like Finney. When hiccoughs are persistent, as in his case, a doctor should always be called in."

NEW BEEF COMPANY WITH CAPITAL OF \$1,000,000.

It Is Said This Is the Big Beef Trust—Charter, Obtained Under the Laws of New Jersey, Contemplates a World-Wide Business—Names of Packers Back of the Deal Are Held in Reserve.

DENIED THAT THE CONCERN IS THE BIG BEEF MERGER.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 17.—The United States Packing Company, which is understood to be the beef combine, was incorporated here today with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000. It is understood that this amount will be subsequently increased to probably \$20,000,000. The company is authorized to purchase and deal in cattle and other live stock and to carry on the business of butchers, packers, storekeepers and to construct and operate steamship lines, etc.

The capital stock is divided into one-half preferred and one-half common. The dividends are to be paid upon the preferred stock semiannually, but are not to be cumulative. The dividends, however, are to be at no time less than 1 per cent nor more than 6 per cent per annum.

The incorporators of the company are Horace S. Gould, Frederick K. Beward and Kenneth K. McLaren, all of whom are clerks in a New Jersey corporation agency.

None of the companies to be absorbed by the Meat Trust is named in the charter granted today, nor does any of the big meat dealers appear among the incorporators, who are clerks in a Jersey City corporation agency. The charter gives the United States Packing Company power to "buy, sell, breed and deal in cattle, sheep, poultry, game, fish and all kinds of live stock." The company can "establish, erect or purchase markets and butcher shops and deal in all kinds of meats, poultry, fish, game and other things incident to meat, poultry or fish trade."

Provision is made for operating ship lines and vessel lines and other lines of transportation. Further powers are given to "acquire and undertake the good will, property rights and assets and the liabilities of any person, firm or association, and to pay for these rights in cash, stock or bonds of the corporation, or otherwise."

The company is empowered to conduct business in any of the States, Territories or colonies or dependencies of the United States, in the District of Columbia and any and all foreign countries.

Regarding its capital stock, which is placed at \$1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each, the incorporation papers provide that "5,000 shares shall be preferred stock and 5,000 shares shall be common stock."

The preferred stock may be issued and used when the Board of Directors shall determine and shall entitle the holder thereof to receive net earnings and the corporation shall be used to pay a dividend at the rate of 1 per cent, but never exceeding 6 per cent any dividend shall be set apart or paid on the common stock; provided, however, that the dividend of the preferred stock shall not be cumulative. "In the event of the liquidation or dissolution of the corporation or the sale of all its property, the preferred stock shall not participate in the distribution of the assets upon any basis other than that enjoyed by the common stock."

The registered office of the company is the Corporation Trust Company of No. 15 Exchange place, Jersey City, and the stockholders are: Horace S. Gould, Frederick K. Beward and Kenneth K. McLaren, clerks in the Jersey City corporation agency.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Chicago, Oct. 17.—It was stated to-night that the United States Packing Company, which was granted a charter at Trenton, has nothing to do with the proposed beef combine. John D. Baker, the attorney named in the papers, is the authority. He is secretary of the North American Beef Company, one of the lesser institutions of the kind which never has figured in the discussions of the big packers for a merger, according to Louisville street men. One theory is that the United States Packing Company was launched to appropriate a name which the beef merger interests may have had in mind. This title has been mentioned repeatedly as the one which the packers would adopt for the merger.

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NEW "CORN KING" ARMOUR HOLDS MILLIONS OF BUSHELS.

Believed That He Is the Dictator of the December Market and That His Present Apparent Profit Is \$2,700,000—Asserted That He Has Made More Money Since His Father's Death Than the Shrewd Parent Made During a Lifetime.

P. D. ARMOUR'S BRILLIANT DEALS ECLIPSED BY THOSE OF SON.



J. OGDEN ARMOUR.
The new "corn king," who seems to have the December market at his mercy.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Chicago, Oct. 17.—"It's a one-man market and J. Ogden Armour is the absolute dictator of the situation," said a close follower of the grain market to-day, speaking of the December option in corn.

"I am inclined to believe Mr. Armour has something like 20,000,000 bushels of December corn. It is not extravagant to say that he has accumulated this immense line at something like 4 cents a bushel on the average. December corn to-day rose to 41 cents. There you have a profit of 9 cents a bushel, which, expressed in dollars, is \$2,700,000.

This is not all. Mr. Armour is in a position to send the price of December corn where he will. Whether he will take the full advantage of his dictatorship remains to be seen. He is credited with leniency toward those who are in his power. Maybe he is disposed to maintain that reputation, but even with the fairest kind of treatment of the shorts the prospects are he will add millions to his bank account.

"This Mr. Armour is acquiring a name for successful speculative ventures more brilliant than that of his shrewd father, the late Philip D. Armour. It is said that with the inheritance left him he has made more money since his father's death than the elder Armour did in all his lifetime. That may be overdoing it, but the statement

is a straw showing into what prominence J. Ogden Armour has sprung in the speculative life.

"He began to lay the foundation for the present deal as long ago as April, at which time he anticipated there would be little contract corn applicable for delivery from the new crop before the 1st of January. He bought in April a good line of December corn at 31 cents and thereabouts. The price gradually declined until it reached 26 cents early in the summer. He acquired a deal of corn at the low figures and kept adding to his stock until to-day the price climbed to 41 cents, the highest point during the deal.

"His position is fortified by the fact that there is not more than a million bushels of contract corn in store here—that is, of corn that is applicable for delivery on his purchases. This is all old corn and Mr. Armour owns most of it. The precarious plight of the shorts thus is revealed, granting there is not much probability of the new crop inspecting up to contract before the middle of the winter on account of its experience with damp weather and with frosts.

"The new 'corn king' brings to his present position the prestige he won in the September wheat deal, by which he advanced that cereal from 66 to 35 cents and settled with the shorts at a handsome figure on the last day of the month."

ELIOT CONDEMNS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Harvard's President Believes That Popular Education Has Failed to Attain Effective Results.

HE SAYS SYSTEM IS DEFECTIVE.

Says Drunkenness, Violent Crimes, Strikes, Low Tone of Stage and Gambling Prevalent Present Methods.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
New Haven, Conn., Oct. 17.—President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University addressed the Connecticut State Teachers' Association in the annual convention here to-day and made startling statements.

He virtually read an indictment against the public school system. He found radical fault with the work of the public schools in America and claimed that the public schools have not kept pace with social development during the last fifty years, and that such industrial wars as are on now are an evidence that the common schools have not done their work as they should.

In the Doctor Eliot said: "That the results of American education have hitherto fallen far short of the hopes and expectations of its founders, and that the American people cannot afford to persist in the present low school expenditure per pupil."

THE UNEDUCATED WHOLE.

His address was in part as follows:

"My first argument in support of this proposition is that as a nation and on the whole, in spite of many failures of various sort in our efforts to educate the whole people, we still are before us many uneducated difficulties. It is indisputable that we have experienced a profound disappointment in the results thus far obtained. I proceed to the unenviable task of enumerating some of our disappointments with popular education."

VICE OF DRUNKENNESS.

"For more than two generations of men we have been struggling with the barbarous vice of drunkenness, but have not yet discovered a successful method of dealing with it. The legislation of the States has been variable, and in moral significance uncertain. In some of the States of the Union we have been depending on prohibitory legislation, but the intelligence of the people has been insufficient either to enforce such legislation or to substitute better. This is an accusation not against the moral disposition of the majority of the people, but against their reasoning power, and it is precisely that reasoning power which good schools ought to train.

The persistence of gambling in the United States is another disappointing thing to the advocates of popular education; for gambling is an extraordinarily unedifying and a very little foresight and the least sense of responsibility should be sufficient to eradicate it.

"It must be confessed that the results of the Universal Suffrage are not in all respects what we should have expected from a people supposed to be prepared at school for an intelligent exercise of the suffrage. We have discovered from actual observation that universal suffrage often produces bad government, especially in large cities."

CRIMES OF VIOLENCE.

"It is a reproach to popular education that the gravest crimes of violence are committed in great number all over the United States. In the older States, as well

MORE INDICTMENTS EXPECTED AGAINST ALLEGED BRIBE-GIVERS.

Helms, Tamblin and Schumacher Give Evidence for the State When Taken From the City Jail—All Three of the Witnesses Before the Grand Jury Were Combine Members and Have Been in Jail for More Than Two Months.

CHARLES F. KELLY'S TESTIMONY IS NOT NOW NECESSARY.

Information probably will be filed by Circuit Attorney Folk against at least two of the persons who bribed the House of Delegates members to pass the lighting bill.

John Helms, William M. Tamblin and Otto Schumacher were witnesses before the Grand Jury yesterday afternoon. Helms, Tamblin and Schumacher are prisoners awaiting trial on charges of bribery and perjury.

It is said on good authority that the three prisoners gave the Grand Jury information sufficient for it to proceed against the persons who put up and paid the money which resulted in the passage of the lighting bill. So important was the testimony of Helms, Tamblin and Schumacher that Charles F. Kelly, should be arrested to-day, would not be used as a witness before the Grand Jury by Circuit Attorney Folk.

When John K. Sturcell returned from Mexico and told Circuit Attorney Folk the story of municipal corruption which resulted in indictments being returned against eighteen members of the former House of Delegates combine, Charles F. Kelly disappeared. All efforts on the part of the authorities to locate him have been unsuccessful.

The impression prevailed until a week ago that Circuit Attorney Folk could not reach the persons who gave the bribe that passed the lighting bill without Kelly's testimony. While Circuit Attorney Folk has been extremely reticent in this regard, it has been learned that he has found a way to bring the bribe-givers into court without Kelly.

SUBJURED AT FOUR COURTS.

WHEN PRISONERS WERE CALLED. Much surprise was manifested at the Four Courts yesterday afternoon when Deputy Sheriff were seen leading Tamblin, Helms and Schumacher from the jail through the corridors to the Circuit Attorney's office and then to the Grand Jury room. The three are in jail unable to give bond, awaiting trial on charges of bribery in connection with both the Suburban and Lighting deals. Charges of perjury are also pending against Helms and Schumacher.

Up to yesterday the prisoners have maintained that they knew nothing of the lighting scandal. On authority that cannot be questioned, however, it is stated that they told the Grand Jury all they knew about the deal yesterday afternoon, and that this information was of the gravest importance was announced. It was made that former Delegate Charles F. Kelly would not be needed as a witness by the prosecution against the bribe-givers.

The June Grand Jury which returned the indictments against Denny, Faulkner, Berch, Hammons, Helms, Schumacher, Kelly, Tamblin, Gurke, Madors, Lehmann, Sheridan, Schumacher and Hartmann, in connection with the lighting scandal, was unable to proceed against the bribe-givers on the evidence Circuit Attorney Folk was prepared to present. When it adjourned it was announced that the Grand Jury would take up the matter where its predecessor had left off. Yesterday's proceedings, which it seems are destined to result in the arrest of the bribe-givers, was the first action the new body has taken to that end.

PROSECUTION IS PERSISTENT IN SEARCH OF BRIBE-GIVERS. Circuit Attorney Folk has not lost a minute in his efforts to get at the persons who gave the bribes in the lighting deal. He tried to get testimony before the June Grand Jury that would lead to indictments against the persons who it is said put up \$47,500, the amount Murrell says was necessary to pass the lighting bill.

About three weeks ago the June Grand Jury caused subpoenas duces tecum to be issued against James Campbell, the broker, and William H. Root, one of Campbell's clerks, calling upon them to produce before the Grand Jury two checks which the members believed amounted to \$47,500, and which, according to information, were issued on the lighting bill.

These checks, it was said, were made payable to Ed Butler. According to a story, Butler had the checks cashed at one of the banks and gave the money—\$47,500—to Chas. F. Kelly. From information obtained by the Circuit Attorney, Kelly distributed this money to his fellow House of Delegates combine members at a "birthday party" at Julius Lehmann's house.

Butler has denied that he received the checks. Kelly could not be found to tell whether he received them from Butler. Campbell has not been served with the subpoenas, having departed for Chicago the day before the subpoena was issued. Root has been found, but on his testimony alone the Circuit Attorney could not act. However, when Helms, Schumacher and Tamblin have been in jail two months, it is not surprising that they are so determined of their confinement, and through

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WILLIAM M. TAMBLIN.
One of the three men who were taken from the City Jail yesterday to testify before the Grand Jury.

their attorney asked permission to turn State's evidence, as is said to have been the case of a person who should know, a different phase was placed on the matter. Kelly's presence no longer remained necessary. It was found that others had the knowledge of the facts which at first it was believed only the missing Delegate could reveal.

CONFERENCE WITH FOLK BEFORE ENTERING JURY ROOM.

It was about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon when Tamblin, Helms and Schumacher were escorted to Circuit Attorney Folk's office. Here they remained an hour conversing with Mr. Folk. Then they were led to the Grand Jury room. Mr. Folk was prepared for them. He knew what they were going to tell him.

Helms was first taken before the Grand Jury. As he entered he bore a troubled look. When he came out he seemed like one who has been relieved of a great mental strain. Twice before he had been behind the same doors and on one of these occasions he made a statement which resulted in his indictment for perjury.

Schumacher, too, had been indicted for perjury. Tamblin, having been out of the city, was not a witness before the Grand Jury when the Suburban deal was pending. Schumacher and Tamblin followed Helms into the Grand Jury room. After they came out they were taken back to jail.

CIRCUIT ATTORNEY WITHDRAWS FOUR SUBPOENAS TO BUTLER.

Circuit Attorney Folk left the Grand Jury room as soon as the witnesses had departed, as is usually the case when the Grand Jury wishes to vote on an indictment. Ten minutes later Mr. Folk was summoned into the Grand Jury room again. It is believed that the Grand Jury had voted to request him to file information against the bribe-givers.

In former years, when important matters were voted upon and indictments found, bench warrants were issued and the defendant brought into court. Recently the validity of bench warrants has been questioned in some courts, and as information filed by the Circuit Attorney are valid and easier to amend than indictments, it has been the custom to have the court issue the information after the Grand Jury has recommended that the Circuit Attorney file them. However, should the Grand Jury decide to vote to request an information, and refuse to issue an indictment, the Circuit Attorney may, if he sees fit, issue an information.

Circuit Attorney Folk probably prepared the information last night and, it is believed, will present them to Judge Douglas this morning.

DEPUTIES ARE QUESTIONED ABOUT UNSERVED SUBPOENAS.

Andrew Langford, a former Deputy Sheriff, and Deputy Sheriff Patrick Garvey were the other witnesses before the Grand Jury yesterday afternoon. What Langford was called upon to testify about is not known. Garvey was requested to explain why he had failed to serve the subpoenas which resulted in the continuance of the Butler trial at Columbia.

Before entering the Grand Jury room Garvey said he had done his best to find the persons named in the subpoenas, but could not. As the subpoenas were not in the Circuit Attorney's possession, having been mislaid at Columbia, the matter had to be laid over until they are found, as Judge McKenday has ordered they shall be.

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GENERAL ROBERTS MAY VISIT UNITED STATES.

Has Practically Decided to Accept Invitation Extended by Generals Corbin, Young and Wood.

London, Oct. 17.—The Associated Press learns that General Corbin, Young and Wood have tendered Earl Roberts a cordial invitation to visit the United States, and that the British Commander-in-Chief replied at a late hour this evening that he had practically decided to accept the invitation in December of 1903, and that there was a possibility of his crossing in time to witness the international yacht races in that year.

It is Earl Roberts's desire that Generals French and Kelly-Kenny accompany him. The American Generals have been particularly anxious that Earl Roberts should visit America, in order that they may have an opportunity of repaying the many courtesies he has shown them during their stay in England.

MURDERER OF MECKS FAMILY?

Suspect at Atlanta Believed to Be Missing Taylor Brother.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 17.—George Burrus, a private in the army and stationed at Fort McPherson, was arrested here to-day, charged with being an accomplice in the murder of the Meeks family in Sullivan County, Missouri, two years ago.

It is claimed that Burrus is one of the two Taylor brothers who were sentenced for the murder of Meeks, his wife and three children, and who later escaped. William Taylor was afterwards caught and hanged, but George was never recaptured. The authorities of Sullivan County have been notified of Burrus's arrest.

273 Want Help To-Day.

The Republic of to-day contains the following ads for "Help":

Housework... 51 Trades... 56
Boys... 23 Barbers... 20
Cooks... 20 Miscellaneous 103

A Little Want Ad in The Republic will work wonders in obtaining profitable and permanent employment. Figures prove it.

LEADING TOPICS TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC

1. The Sun Rises This Morning at 6:12 and Sets This Evening at 4:45. The Moon Rises This Evening at 6:30.
2. WEATHER INDICATIONS.
For St. Louis and Vicinity—Probably showers.
For Missouri—Showers and cooler Saturday. Sunday fair.
For Illinois—Rain Sunday, with rising temperature. Sunday clearing and cooler.
For Arkansas—Showers and cooler Saturday. Sunday showers.
For East Texas and West Texas—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday.
3. Page.
4. Helms, Tamblin and Schumacher as Witnesses.
New "Corn King" Armour Holds Millions of Bushels.
5. Peace Party Among Strikers Will Carry Convention.
6. Shot Two Men He Promised to Pay.
7. The Republic Form Chart.
Maria Bolton Won at 100 to 1 Football Games To-day.
8. Direct Hal Won the Wilson Stake.